

Iron County Register.

BY ELI D. AKE.

OUR GOD, OUR COUNTRY, AND TRUTH.

TERMS—\$1.50 a Year, in Advance.

VOLUME XIV.

IRONTON, MO., THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1881.

NUMBER 30.

Official Directory.

LOWMEYER H. DAVIS, M. C., Fourth District, Cape Girardeau.
THOMAS M. MANN, State Senator of 24th District, Doniphan.
J. L. THOMAS, Judge 25th Circuit, Hillsboro.
WILL R. EDGAR, Prosecuting Attorney, Iron.
J. W. BERRYMAN, Representative, Areadia.
FRANK DINGER, Presiding Judge, Iron.
DAVID H. PALMER, Bellview, and Jos. G. CLARKSON, Associate Judges.
JOHN F. T. EDWARDS, Judge of Probate Court, Iron.
W. A. FLETCHER, Sheriff, Iron.
JAMES BRYANT, Collector, Iron.
JOSEPH HUFF, Clerk Circuit Court, Iron.
G. B. NALL, Clerk County Court, Iron.
J. G. WHITEWORTH, Treasurer, Iron.
WM. E. BELL, Assessor, Bellview.
JACOB T. AKE, Public Administrator, Iron.
J. GRANDHOMME, Coroner, Iron.

Circuit Court is held on the Fourth Monday in October and April.
County Court convenes on the First Monday of March, June, September and December.
Probate Court is held on the First Monday in February, May, August and November.

Societies.

KNIGHTS OF HONOR—Valley Lodge, No. 1870, K. of H., Iron; regular meetings Wednesday evening, Jan. 12th and 26th, Feb. 9th and 23d, March 8th and 22d, April 6th and 20th, May 4th and 18th, and June 1st and 15th.
J. W. WILKINSON, Reporter.
MIDIAN CHAPTER, No. 71, R. A., meets on the First and Third Tuesdays in every month, at 7 o'clock P. M., in the Masonic Hall, Iron.
STAR OF THE WEST LODGE, No. 133, A. F. & A. M., meets in Masonic Hall, Iron, on the Saturday of or preceding the full moon in each month.
MOSAIC LODGE, No. 351, A. F. & A. M., meets in the Masonic Hall, Cross Roads, on the Saturday of or preceding the full moon in each month.
IRON LODGE, No. 107, I. O. O. F., meets every Monday evening, at its Hall, in Iron.
PIONEER LODGE, No. 330, I. O. O. F., meets every Thursday evening, in Masonic Hall, Cross Roads.
IRON LODGE, No. 6, I. O. O. F., meets every Friday evening, at its Hall, in Iron.

Churches.

Mass every Sunday at 8 o'clock A. M. in the Chapel of the Arkansas College. Evening instruction, followed by Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament, at 3 o'clock. At Pilot Knob Catholic Church Mass is celebrated every Sunday morning at 10 o'clock.
M. E. CHURCH, Cor. Reynolds and Mountain streets, Iron, M. E. L. Pastor, Residence: Iron.
First and Second and Fourth Sunday in each month. Sabbath School every Sunday morning, at 9 o'clock. Prayer Meeting every Thursday evening, at 8 o'clock.

FRANK DINGER,
Attorney at Law and Notary Public,
Real Estate Agent,
And Agent for the Mutual Life and Home Fire Insurance Companies of New York, and the Aetna Insurance Company.
Office—One door north of the Iron House, IRONTON, MO.

BERNARD ZWART,
Attorney at Law,
Iron, Missouri.

PAYS PROMPT ATTENTION
To Collections, taking depositions, Paying taxes in all counties in Southeast Missouri, to settlements of Estate and of Partnership accounts, Business at the land office, purchase and sale of Mineral lands, and all Law-Business entrusted to his care; Examination of land titles and conveying a specialty.

C. D. YANCEY,
Attorney at Law,
509 Olive St., St. Louis, Mo. (PIEDMONT, MO.)
PRACTICE in the Federal Courts, Circuit Court and Court of Appeals in St. Louis, and in all the courts of record in Southeast Missouri.

W. R. EDGAR,
Attorney at Law,
Prosecuting Attorney for Iron Co., IRONTON, MO.

WILL PAY PROMPT ATTENTION
To Collections, and all Business in the State Courts. Office, south of courthouse square.

FRANK COOLEY,
Attorney at Law,
FARMINGTON, MISSOURI.
GIVES prompt and careful attention to all business entrusted to him.

Dr. A. S. Prince,
DENTIST,
IRONTON, MO.
Room 13, AMERICAN HOTEL.

TENDERS his professional services to the people of this section. He will be found at all times at the place above named, and will give prompt attention to the demands of his patrons.

MRS. M. C. GIDEON,
HOMEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN
(Graduate of Homoeopathic College, St. Louis.)
HAS permanently located in Iron, Mo. She offers her services to her old patients and friends. Treats all chronic diseases, especially chronic cases. Gives Vapor Baths at her residence, equal in effect to the Hot Springs baths. Also, Electrical and Medicated Baths, which are peculiarly successful.
ATTENDS TO CALLS AT ALL HOURS.

J. J. GILMORE,
(Representing Southeast Missouri)

G. W. Gauss's Sons
Wholesale Dealers in
Boots and Shoes
419 WASHINGTON AVENUE,
St. Louis, Mo.

THE BEST IN THE WORLD!
THE IMPROVED COFFEE POT.
County, City, or Shop. Rights, for sale, on terms to make a big profit for the purchaser. Write or call on DINGER & AKE, Iron, Mo.

Order of Publication.

In the Circuit Court of Iron County, Missouri, in vacation—January 14, 1881.
The State of Missouri at the relation and to the use of James Buford, Collector of the revenue of Iron county, Missouri, against

J. D. Low and Lewis L. Wood and all unknown interested parties.
[Action to Enforce Payment of Taxes.]
Now at this day comes the plaintiff, James Buford, collector of the revenue of Iron county, Missouri, and files his petition and affidavit, setting forth among other things that the defendants are non-residents of the State of Missouri and cannot be summoned in this action by the ordinary process of law; it is therefore ordered by the clerk of the circuit court of Iron county, Missouri, in vacation, that publication be made notifying said defendants aforesaid that an action has been commenced against them in the circuit court of said county, the object and general nature of which is to enforce the lien of the State of Missouri for back taxes for the years 1873 to 1878, inclusive, on the following real estate, situated in Iron county, Mo., belonging to said defendants, to wit:

Lot 2 and 3 of the southwest quarter of section 10, township 32, range 3 east;
(An itemized statement in the nature of a tax bill showing the amounts of taxes now due on said real estate for the years aforesaid, amounting in the aggregate to the sum of \$27.10, is filed with said petition as provided by law.)
And unless they be and appear at the next term of said court, to be held for the county of Iron and State of Missouri at the courthouse in said county, on the fourth Monday in April next (1881), and on or before the sixth day thereof (if the term shall so long continue; and, if not, then before the end of the term) and plead, answer or demur to said petition, the same will be taken as confessed. Judgment rendered in accordance with the prayer of said petition and said real estate, or so much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy said judgment, interest and costs, be sold under a special fieri facias to be issued thereon.
It is further ordered that a copy hereof be published according to law in the Iron County Register, a weekly newspaper published in said county of Iron, and State of Missouri.

A true copy:
Attest, with seal, this 14th day of January, 1881.
JOS. HUFF, Clerk
Iron county circuit court.

Order of Publication.

In the Circuit Court of Iron County, Mo., in vacation—January 14th, 1881.
The State of Missouri at the relation and to the use of James Buford, Collector of the revenue of Iron county, Missouri, against

High & Day, W. W. Higby, Edmund N. Day and Robert A. Callison and all unknown interested parties.
[Action to Enforce payment of Taxes.]
Now at this day comes the plaintiff, James Buford, collector of the revenue of Iron county, Missouri, and files his petition and affidavit, setting forth among other things that the defendants are non-residents of the State of Missouri and cannot be summoned in this action by the ordinary process of law; it is therefore ordered by the clerk of the circuit court of Iron county, Missouri, in vacation, that publication be made notifying said defendants aforesaid that an action has been commenced against them in the circuit court of said county, the object and general nature of which is to enforce the lien of the State of Missouri for back taxes for the years 1873 to 1878 inclusive, on the following real estate, situated in Iron county, Missouri, belonging to said defendants, to wit:

The south half of the northwest quarter of section 20, in township 34, range 4 east;
(An itemized statement in the nature of a tax bill showing the amounts of taxes now due on said real estate for the years aforesaid, amounting in the aggregate to the sum of \$21.10, is filed with said petition as provided by law.)
And unless they be and appear at the next term of said court, to be held for the county of Iron and State of Missouri at the courthouse in said county, on the fourth Monday in April next (1881), and on or before the sixth day thereof (if the term shall so long continue; and, if not, then before the end of the term) and plead, answer or demur to said petition, the same will be taken as confessed. Judgment rendered in accordance with the prayer of said petition and said real estate, or so much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy said judgment, interest and costs, be sold under a special fieri facias to be issued thereon.
It is further ordered that a copy hereof be published according to law in the Iron County Register, a weekly newspaper published in said county of Iron, and State of Missouri.

A true copy:
Attest, with seal, this 14th day of January, 1881.
JOS. HUFF, Clerk
Iron county circuit court.

the old man's estate could be finished; and the money, a round £1 in consols, had passed to the nephew, a younger brother, John, a different man. This John A. refused to acknowledge any interest that his elder brother might have. He knew of none of them, he said, he stood upon his rights. Would nothing for the nephew's widow, he knew little or nothing about this new John A. What had he meant by trying a penniless girl solely upon strength of rumped-up promises or not made, John Morris said, "that old fool, my bachelor-brother Matthew?" The mere copy of the produced by the lawyer might not be genuine; at any John Morris declared it was a word piece of paper as it stood. Besides, he not claims of his own to meet?

And now there is, indeed, a Ronald Morris to the front, the very marrow of his father's self; a who remember the cordial, happy promising young author foresees a few more years, when time has out the son's muscles, broadened shoulders, and deepened his chin will grow to be the very counter, the lost man.

Young Ronald was just nineteen when he left school had been, plus a drudge's stool in a city ward from which there had been no relief.

There are now 569 cities in the United States supplied with water works, involving 13,000 miles of pipe, 10,000 of which are of cast iron.

The military prison at Leavenworth, Kan., is reported as having turned out in the last fiscal year 25,225 pairs of boots, and 31,220 of shoes.

Mr. Wilson Flagg, the New England naturalist, complains that "people of culture" in New England, while constantly reading, are ignorant of everything concerning nature that depends on observation.

The glass manufacturing interests of Ohio forms in itself no inconsiderable element in the prosperity of the State. Belmont, Franklin, Jefferson, Licking, Muskingum and Portage counties are officially recognized as the glass section. In this section there are thirty-two furnaces, Belmont county having fifteen and Portage six. The value of glass manufactured yearly aggregate over \$3,000,000.

Senator Beck, of Kentucky, said from his place in the Senate recently that Scott, of the Pennsylvania Central, Garrett, of the Baltimore and Ohio, Huntington, of the Union Pacific, Jay Gould and Vanderbilt, could, at any time, in five minutes' consultation, impose a tax of \$200,000,000 upon the commerce of the country, by raising freight two cents a bushel. It is a fearful power to be in the hands of any five men.

Census Bulletin No. 55, just issued from Washington, gives the following footings for the State of Missouri:
Males.....1,127,424
Females.....1,041,380
Native.....1,307,564
Foreign.....211,240
White.....2,028,568
Colored.....145,238
Total.....2,169,804
[Including 92 Chinese and 2 half-Chinese, and 96 Indians and half-breeds.]

Each county in Texas has received a donation of four leagues of land to constitute a fund for the support of county academies or high schools. This provision was made in the early legislation of the State, and many of the counties now have a fund of from \$25,000 to \$60,000, but the interest has never been used except to aid in the support of public schools, which was not the intention of the endowment. The Secretary of the State Board of Education now demands that each county establish an academy at some central point with this fund.

Tobacco culture in Wisconsin has been confined hitherto to a small part of the State, but it has already assumed large proportions as a commercial factor. The value of the crop harvested in 1880 will reach nearly or quite \$1,500,000, and the time is not far distant when it will be expedient to provide proper legal forms for assuring the markets of the world of the grade and quality of Wisconsin-grown tobacco. Last year 13,359 acres were raised, one-half of which was seed leaf, the remainder being Spanish, of fine, silky texture.

Santa Fe is now full of enterprising men from the East, intent on mining. It is the great centre of the mining region of New Mexico. Until a comparatively recent date the gold and silver has been too inaccessible to warrant large operations, but now the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe road is transporting thousands of travellers down the rich valley of the Rio Grande to the border of old Mexico, and will soon carry them into that country. Freight trains heavily loaded with ore and silver bricks are rumbling along the Rio Grande, where two years ago the silence of nature was undisturbed. Towns are springing up in a night, easy of access to mountains full of precious metals, awaiting the muscle and pick of the prospector.

The size of several cities in the United States compared with those in Europe, is greater than appears in the census. The East river and the North river separate the different parts of New York as the Thames and the Seine separate those of London and Paris; but in the first instance they are called Brooklyn and Jersey City. Were they added to the total population of Manhattan Island, New York would contain a population of nearly two millions. So if the 78,781 inhabitants of Alleghany City, which is really a part of Pittsburgh, were included the latter city would have a population of 235,082. There are other instances of the kind besides. However, all our cities are quite big enough for the real and solid prosperity and the morality of the community.

The Next Senate.

The election of a Democrat in Tennessee has, in one sense, relieved anxiety, and in another sense has augmented it, as to the future control of the Senate. Assuming that a Republican will be chosen by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, the Senate will stand, Democrats, 37; Republicans, 37, leaving Judge Davis and Gen. Mahone out of the count, as neither will go into caucus.

The Republicans have striven hard to get the organization of the Senate into their hands. Mr. Harrison, Chairman of the Republican State Committee of Tennessee, went all the way to Mentor to consult Gen. Garfield in regard to making arrangements for a Senator. It may be assumed that he had authority to drive the best bargain possible.

Mr. Maynard, the Postmaster-General, set up his pins soon after entering office, in the hope of capturing the Senatorship. He made appointments to conciliate Democrats supposed to be loose in party fealty, and then went to Nashville to conduct his own canvass, just as a Bowery candidate for Alderman might do at a primary meeting. As he had nothing to lose, defeat to him was no sacrifice of pride, of position, or even of pocket, for he travels free in the best Pullman cars, and contrives to be a dead-head elsewhere.

It is asked, What will Davis and Mahone do, because if they separate on the two sides, the Vice-President would have the casting vote, and thus would shape the committees and elect the officers of the Senate? Judge Davis was, unexpectedly to himself, and without being a candidate at all, elected by a combination between the Democrats and the Independents, to beat Logan, the regular Republican candidate. He gave no pledges of any kind, and he has voted in the Senate according to his own convictions of duty, without reference to party.

Like thousands of old Whigs who joined the Republican organization, he acted with it until excesses and outrages compelled him to seek refuge elsewhere. He supported Gen. Hancock for President, though not professing to be a Democrat himself. He owes nothing to the Republicans and has no affiliation with them.

It is therefore to be supposed that Judge Davis will act with the Democrats in organizing the Senate, and that he will support their candidates for office, if they are free from objection. Judging by his past course, he will not vote for any unworthy candidate by whatever name he may be called. He is a practical reformer, and does not believe in rotten politicians.

Mr. Mahone is a progressive Democrat, bitterly opposed to everything with the name, the shape, or the breed of Bourbonism about it. He seeks to control the politics of Virginia, looking forward to command of the railroad system of the State and its external connections. He is a man of brain power, with strong ideas and much sagacity. Remarkable for concealing his thoughts, especially at this time, when they may become an important political factor, his future course can only be inferred by causes that usually operate on mankind.

His faction was badly beaten at the Presidential election last fall. But that result was really more the evidence of a desire to make the Hancock electors sure than it was Mahone's weakness. Still the fact of defeat impaired his strength. Now he is confronted by two difficulties. Assuming that he seeks, first of all, power in the State, if he should make an alliance with the Republicans, that alliance would drive off at once a very large part of his following, and leave him utterly powerless for home rule.

A faction of the Republicans has been courting him with much assiduity, and promising him the Federal patronage in Virginia, upon condition of help to organize the Senate. They have offered some kingdoms to which their title might be disputed. Garfield has signified very plainly an intention not to appoint Democrats in the South, as a policy to reconstruct the Republican party upon.

The leading white Republicans of Virginia are among the very best of that school in the whole South. The Wickhams, Lewises, Hughes, and others, are of the old stock, and would be creditable representatives of any party. Gen. Wickham is Chairman of the State Committee, and recently refused, without any sort of ceremony, Hayes's offer of the Navy Department.

He will not enter any political partnership with Mahone, nor consent to his recognition as a dispensing power in any form. So that if Garfield should be persuaded to follow the advice of those who for selfish objects want to traffic with Mahone, he would be deserted by the regular Republicans in Virginia from the very outset.

The Story of a Flag.

The tremendous effect that may result from a typographical error, was never better illustrated than in the case of the Hot Springs Telegraph, and its rebel flag. A great Democratic barbecue had been held near the Springs, and the editor had "thrown himself" in a two-column descriptive article, headed with flaming lines. To add a little glory the compositor was directed to top the article with that oft-used emblem of our nation, the "stars and stripes." The editorial was printed and sent out before the busy editor had time to examine his handiwork, and then, to his horror, he found he had "fung to the breeze" the "stars and bars!" The careless compositor, in tumbling over the dusty box of blackened cuts had taken this relic of the old war times, and used it without a close examination. Then what an uproar arose! All the copies of this edition that could be secured were seized by the politicians, who paid as high as a dollar apiece, and sent throughout the land. The Republican press, from Harper's Weekly and the New York Tribune to the obscure papers in the remotest territories, rang with the cry of "treason." The flag and its following head lines were reproduced by lithography and stereography and met the eye everywhere. The unfortunate editor protested in vain; his voice could not be heard in the din. But now that the campaign is over he should have justice.

His name is W. A. Webber, and he is a Northern man, formerly an Iowa editor. He served with honor in the Federal army, risking his life to put down the emblem of treason. It is as hateful to his sight as to that of any "stalwart" in the land. He had lately bought the Telegraph office and did not even know that it contained this obnoxious cut. All who know him believe his explanation. It was simply a typographical error—nothing more.

—The Printer's Register.

A Truthful Profession.

There is a great deal of nonsense talked about the lying done by lawyers. People are more like sheep than most of us would like to admit. It becomes the custom to accuse a certain class of men of a certain trait, and at once the people, like sheep, follow their leader. There is no class of men who see more of the seamy side of life, except perhaps editors, than lawyers do, and there is no class of men more truthful. This is partly because the profession generally is composed of gentlemen and partly from force of circumstances. A lawyer cannot lie if he wants to. In this respect he resembles George Washington and differs from Mark Twain. Suppose a lawyer started out to lie to a jury, how long would it be before the "eminent counsel" on the other side would stop him. Do not be so simple as to imagine that a lawyer is going to simply preserve the best side of his client. Then there is the judge, who is a sort of guardian angel over both sides, and it is not safe to do much lying before a judge who knows the truth of the matter. The story about the man who was asked by the lawyer if that was the truth of the case and who answered "that's the truth, I expect you to put in the lie," is a libel on the profession. There is not one client in ten that will honestly tell a lawyer the whole truth. The fact that a lawyer will readily take either side of any case is given in evidence at the fatality is reckless with the truth. Why is a lawyer like a restless sleeper? asks an ancient riddle. The answer is, because he lies on one side, then turns and lies on the other. People forget that there are two sides to every story. All the lawyer does is simply to preserve the best side of his client, to the attention of judge or jury or both. There is no necessity for lying to do this. It is time the public got out of the ancient rut of believing lawyers to be liars.—Detroit Free Press.

Sheep and Dogs.

Our Legislature has been wrestling with the dog question for six years, and the struggle grows more earnest and doubtful as the dog's inborn and ineradicable fondness for mutton threatens to bring to calamity the efforts made in certain quarters of the State to go into wool-growing. Wool-growing is a profitable business under favorable circumstances; but there are unfavorable circumstances, dogs among them, which are not to be overlooked. Wool grows on sheep, and dogs are addicted to eating sheep, which seriously interferes with the wool-bearing capacity of these gentle creatures. All the uplands in Missouri with their rich pasturage and abundant streams of water are adapted to sheep-raising, and many enterprising farmers in the counties north of the Missouri river have been importing the choice breeds for the purpose of raising mutton and wool to the best advantage. But Missouri abounds in dogs, and the flocks are continually ravaged by hungry curs which sometimes kill a dozen at a time. There are too few powerful self-protective organizations, and they are therefore at the mercy of the dogs of their neighbors who care nothing for the sheep interest. The present dog law allows every family to have one dog untaxed, and leaves a tax only on the excess. But the tax is

rarely collected. A man may have a half dozen worthless curs on which he refuses to pay a tax, and there is no provision for destroying them. Where worthless dogs most abound they are least fed, and their only recourse is to pray upon the flocks of the nearest sheep-raiser. A bill has been introduced into the Legislature to localize the question in the counties by leaving it to the people of each county to determine by vote whether they will have an anti-dog law or not. This, perhaps, is the best way to deal with the matter, as it will enable sheep-growers in those counties where they are strongest to take the most efficient measures for protection.

Sheep-husbandry is entitled to protection and favor, both because it is profitable to the farmer and the State, and because it supplies easy means for repairing the waste of growing crops and enriching the soil. It has proved profitable in other States, and would be an advantage in those counties of Missouri adapted to it. The Northern and Eastern farmers whose immigration we are inviting understand it—and we ought not to permit gangs of worthless dogs to stand in the way of the development of an interest which would diversify our agriculture and add largely to our wealth.—Republican.

A bill before the Missouri Legislature proposes to prohibit the manufacture of alcoholic liquors in the State. Very naturally there is a buzz among the brewers and distillers. We have \$3,000,000 of capital invested in brewing and distilling in Missouri—mostly in St. Louis, and at least 30,000 people are dependent on these industries. In our Immigration Handbook, attention is called to the advantage of Missouri as a wine-growing State. Of course no such silly bill will ever be passed but the men whose business is assailed will have to send representatives to the lobby at Jefferson City, and that will mean fun for the boys. Can it be possible that bills are being introduced in the Legislature for the sole purpose of bringing lobby delegations to the Capital? It looks very much that way.—Post-Dispatch.

Southeasterings.

THE total valuation of personal property in Jefferson county is \$1,330,977. THERE are 7,626 sheep within the borders of Jefferson county, which are valued by the assessor at \$7,382. SIXTY car loads of iron ore was received by the Peckham Iron Company at Kimswick during the month of January. THE assessment books of Butler county for 1880 show an increase in valuation of property of over fifty-one thousand dollars. CAPE GIRARDEAU COUNTY has the largest population of any of the Southeast counties, and Carter county the smallest. The population of the former is 20,998; of the latter, 2,165.

FORTY votes were cast in Fredericktown, on the 29th ult., for town trustee to fill a vacancy caused by the death of Jos. Loyd, of which Joseph Shulte received 34, Andrew Rath 5 and J. Perry Martin 1.

THE Plaindealer says Madison county goes most of the Southeast counties five or six thousand better on collections. Collector O'Bannon, of that county, collected in the month of December \$15,912.83.

JUDGE GREER, of Richwoods, Scott county, gathered, shelled and sold six thousand bushels of corn from one hundred and twenty acres of land, this season. The entire crop was sold at Silkeston at 40 cents per bushel.

OF the Southeast counties Mississippi has the largest number of colored citizens—having 2,140 colored people in its total population of 9,970. Ripley county has the smallest number—having only 10 colored persons in a population of 5,337.

C. S. GREELY, of St. Louis, has been elected President of the Peckham Iron Company (whose works are located at Kimswick, Jefferson county), Edgar Peckham, Vice-President, and Thomas Porter, Secretary and Treasurer. Mr. Peckham will still retain the position of General Manager.

THE assessment books of Mississippi county show the following valuation of property in that county: 1,618 horses valued at \$61,830; 10 jacks, at \$300; 1,493 mules, at \$63,990; 6,177 cattle, at \$62,938; 619 sheep, at \$779; 15,287 hogs, at \$28,147; money, notes, etc., \$404,535; all other personal property, \$116,984.—Total, \$408,481. Valuation of real estate, \$299,485.

THE assessment on personal property in Madison county for 1881, as returned by the Assessor to the County Clerk, is as follows: 2,141 horses valued at \$69,518; 30 asses and jennets, at \$935; 767 mules, at \$24,130; 6,848 neat cattle, at \$68,580; 8,047 sheep, at \$8,047; 15,145 hogs, at \$28,135; cash, notes, etc., \$128,607; all other personal property, \$161,000.—Total, \$299,485.

THE Assessor's valuation of personal property in Perry county for 1881 is as follows: 8,998 horses valued at \$128,764; 1,761 mules and asses, at \$67,327; 7,761 cattle, at \$85,192; 8,114 sheep, at \$8,114; 25,970 hogs, at \$48,350; all other live stock, at \$9,735; bonds, notes, moneys and other credits, \$508,684; other personal property, \$218,908.—Total, \$938,313. The total valuation of real estate in the county is \$1,243,338.

A. S. LOCKER, Deputy U. S. Collector, went through some of the saloons in Cape Girardeau recently, for the purpose of ascertaining whether or not the Government was being defrauded out of revenue. He found in one saloon, snugly laid away in the money-drawer, several blue stamps that had been taken from the hogs, and at another saloon he found some of the same kind of stamps piled up in an ice-box.